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THE SITUATION.

The latest regarding the pursuit of Lee and his fraction of an army is contained in the despatch from General Grant, dated at noon yesterday, at Farmville, on the Lynchburg or Southside Railroad, sixteen miles west of the junction of that road, at Burkeville, with the Danville road. From that point the rebels had been entirely pushed, and were being pursued towards Lynchburg, and General Grant was very confident of capturing the whole of them, with Lee himself.

Highly interesting accounts of the progress of operations against Mobile, both by the army and navy, up to and partially including the 31st ult., are contained in the despatches of our correspondents brought by the steamship *Merrimack*, which arrived here yesterday, from New Orleans on the 24 inst. The investment of the strong rebel position of old Spanish Fort, one of the principal defenses of the city, on the east side of Mobile bay, by the Thirtieth and Sixteenth army corps, took place on the 27th ult., and on that and the four succeeding days heavy skirmishing and artillery firing between besiegers and besieged was kept up. The national troops were gradually approaching the work, and on the 29th were entrenched within seventy yards of the enemy's rifle pits. The Union killed and wounded in the two corps up to the 31st were estimated at about eight hundred. Two national iron clads, the *Monitors Milwaukee* and *Ogea*, were blown up in Mobile bay on the 28th and 29th ult., by rebel torpedoes, killing four men and wounding seven. As the vessels sunk in shallow water, it is thought they can be raised. As at every other point where the rebels establish themselves, both water and land for miles around Mobile are thickly planted with these infernal contrivances. On shore several casualties from them had occurred, and the troops had to dig up a large number. The navy was actively co-operating with the army, and kept up a vigorous shelling of both sides of the bay. A fleet of rebel vessels, some of them no mean antagonists, was lying on Blackly river, below the city, and a battle between them and the national gunboats was hourly looked for. In fact it was believed at Dauphin Island on the 31st ult., the date of our latest accounts, that it had taken place, as very heavy firing in the direction of Spanish Fort was heard during the whole of that day.

The column of national troops under General Steele, which left Pensacola, Fla., on the 20th of March, arrived in Mobile on the 28th ult., and on the 29th ult. General Steele had considerable skirmishing, but met with no serious opposition. At one point on the route the rebel cavalry were found drawn up as if determined on desperate work; but at the first charge from the national troops they broke in confusion. Some of them fled instantly, others surrendered without firing a shot, while many threw down their arms and begged for mercy. Altogether General Steele's captures were one brigadier general, twenty-two other officers, four hundred men and four hundred and fifty horses. At another point on his march General Steele's men cut the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad and captured two wagon trains. We accompany our dispatches with a map of Mobile bay and Spanish Fort.

Another interesting despatch from our correspondent in Richmond appears in this morning's *Herald*. Two lately prominent rebels, Judge Campbell and Mr. Myers, have been admitted to audiences by President Lincoln for the purpose, as supposed, of laying before him propositions for the submission of the rebel chiefs; but the result of the conferences cannot yet be made public. On the President's second visit to Richmond he was received with wild enthusiasm by both the white and black population. It is stated that the evacuation of the city by the rebels, regarding which the citizens were blinded by its being called merely a "removal," had been going on for a month previous to the final abandonment. The specie of the Richmond banks, as well as that of the Louisiana banks, which was also stored there, was not removed till last Sunday morning, when it was hurriedly sent off on the Danville railroad. An immense number of rebel bonds, registered and signed, were thrown into the streets during the grand scramble of the chief conspirators on Sunday afternoon to "escape from the wrath to come," and were left lying there for any one to pick up who thought them worth the trouble. The Richmondites are bewildered by the astonishing good fortune which has befallen them in plentiful supplies of provisions and marvelously low prices from Union occupation. As specimens, butter and eggs, which under rebel rule were scarce at twenty-five dollars a pound and twenty-five dollars a dozen respectively, are now abundant at fifty cents per pound and thirty cents per dozen. Richmond now has daily mail communication with the North, via Fortress Monroe.

A despatch from Wilmington, N. C., of the 2d inst., says that large quantities of secreted cotton are being discovered there, and that both British and American gold and silver, the fruits of the blockade running business, are plentiful. About twenty pilots, charged with having been employed on blockade running steamers plying between the West Indies and Wilmington, have been arrested at Wilmington and Smithville.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the protection of the New York Fire Department Fund was reported. The bill to provide for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. The New York Riot Bonds bill and the Gettysburg National Monument bill (the latter appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars) were adopted. The New York Railroad Consolidation act was made the special order for Tuesday next.

In the Assembly bills were passed relative to the Howard House for Little Wanderers in New York; also granting the consent of the State to the sale of certain lands in the city of New York to the United States for a Custom House. A motion was made and adopted that the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad bill be read on the 11th inst. The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 74, nays 51. On motion, the bill relative to the Fire Department Fund was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Arago* sailed from this port at noon yesterday for Charleston, carrying the old Fort Sumter flag and most potent of 1861 and a number of prominent gentlemen and several ladies. All these persons, designating part in the re-arming of the old flag to the position from which it was lowered four years ago. Among them are Major General Dix and Anderson, Senator Wilson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Lloyd Garrison. A large number of other persons from Washington, including members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, will be received on board the *Arago* at Fortress Monroe.

Governor Fenton, at the request of a large number of influential gentlemen, yesterday issued a proclamation appointing the 10th inst. a day of thanksgiving for the successful military successes by subduing Thursday, the 29th inst., for the time being.

tionally named. This is the day, being the anniversary of the great uprising of the North and the grand meeting of 1861 in Union square, which it is expected will be chosen by our citizens and the Common Council for special observance in this city.

The Merchants' Committee to arrange for a celebration of the recent great national triumphs, held another meeting yesterday at the Custom House. The address to be presented to President Lincoln, requesting him to appoint a day for thanksgiving throughout the country, and resolutions of thanks to all the officers and soldiers of our army were read and unanimously adopted. The address to the President will hang in the rotunda of the Custom House for some days, where all citizens who desire to sign it will have an opportunity to do so.

The Special Committee of the Common Council on the Fire Department met yesterday, Alderman Ryers in the chair. Chief Engineer Decker, John R. Platt, President, and other prominent members of the Fire Department were present, and stated that they intended to test the legality of the law recently passed by the Legislature for a paid Fire Department, and asked if the Common Council would provide counsel to conduct the suit. The committee replied that the only counsel whose services were at their disposal was the Corporation Counsel, and that they could not promise that in such a suit.

The Seigrist habeas corpus case, which has been referred to about a dozen times in these columns, was up again yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, on an application to make the child the ward of the Court. The mother claims that Seigrist is an improper person to have charge of the boy, and wishes to have him apprenticed out to somebody else. The Court ordered testimony to be taken on the point of Mr. Seigrist's incompetency to take care of the youth.

In the Marine Court, before Judge Alcott, yesterday, the case of James Robertson versus Frederick B. Funnell, wherein the plaintiff sued to recover four hundred dollars, the value of a trunk left in charge of defendant's bookkeeper, was tried. There was considerable testimony taken, some of which was conflicting. Judgment was rendered for the defendant, with ten dollars costs.

Our Park yesterday received an interesting addition to its zoological collection, consisting of three Cape buffalo captured near Columbia, South Carolina, by the foremen of General Wood's division of the Fourteenth army corps, during General Sherman's recent grand march northward. They arrived here yesterday from Monrovia City, N. C., on board the steamer *Hudson*.

A draft took place yesterday for the deficiency in the quota of the Second ward, Third Congressional district, Brooklyn. One hundred and eighty names, including the one hundred per cent, were drawn.

Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, to the 4th of March, via San Francisco, contain contradictory statements regarding the movements of President Juarez. One account says he is still at Chihuahua, surrounded by his ministers and all the necessary concomitants of his official position, exercising his legitimate functions, while another announces that he was on his way to the Pacific coast, whence he would sail for Washington, via San Francisco. An imperial naval expedition, supposed for Guaymas, had sailed, and a force of imperial troops had advanced into Sinaloa.

The *Mariner's Republic* of the 6th inst. says a letter has been received from a member of the Ninety-ninth Illinois infantry, stationed at New Orleans, stating that all but one hundred and seventy of that regiment perished in a storm, on the 29th ult., while on board a transport in the bay of Mobile.

The overland mail between Salt Lake and San Francisco has resumed its daily trips. The first mail from the former city since the interruption arrived at the latter on the 6th inst.

The stock market reacted slightly yesterday, and closed dull. Governments were quiet and a shade lower. Gold was firm at the opening, but closed heavy at 148 1/2. At the evening gold board the market was not very active. The lowest price was 148 1/2, and the highest 149 1/2.

There was a good feeling in commercial circles yesterday, and the markets were generally buoyant. The first news in gold markets greater confidence, and it is the general impression that prices have reached the lowest point. Business men are very cautious, however, and cannot be making ventures. On "Change four was in limited demand, and 10c. a 15c. lower. Wheat was a firm, with rather more doing. Corn was scarcely so firm, with only moderate steady. The pork market continued dull and heavy. Beef was in moderate request at previous rates. Lard was 5c. higher, with an improved inquiry. Freight rates were dull, and whiskey was 1c. a 2c. lower, though more active.

The situation in Virginia—Lee's Present Object.

Our news of the operations in Virginia is somewhat meagre to-day; but it gives us the one important fact, on the authority of General Grant, that Lee has been "pushed from the road toward Danville." This is important in view of the possible present position of General Johnston. Five days ago Johnston's army was at Raleigh, about one hundred and twenty miles from Lee's present position; and he was at that time, doubtless, informed of Lee's defeat, and may even have put his army in motion to join Lee. If it were agreed—as it is in all likelihood—was that Lee and Johnston should meet at some point on the Danville road south of Burkeville Junction, Johnston, so far as time and distance go, could have reached that point by this time. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to know that Lee has been pushed aside from the possibility of such a junction, and compelled to run another way.

Lee had two objects in view when he began his retreat. His first was to unite with General Johnston. Johnston has forty thousand men, and Lee, at that time, had forty thousand more; and with an army of eighty thousand men Lee might very reasonably try one more great battle, and he would be no one could afford to despise. But his part of the eighty thousand has almost melted away, and he can never join Johnston. His second object now, therefore, becomes the main and only one. This was to affect the negotiations for peace upon the evacuation of Richmond.

General Campbell, and it is said, Mr. Hunter also, remained in that city—and doubtless did so by arrangement with Davis and Lee—to reopen negotiations with our government. Such negotiations have been open, and are in progress now; and it is to affect them favorably for the rebel cause and rebel leaders that Lee fights on so tenaciously with his fragmentary force. So far as his fighting can affect the fortunes of the Confederacy, he knows that he might as well give up at once; but affecting terms may be another matter. If he should surrender, the rebel leaders would have no claim and could propose no peace, for there would then be no war; but so long as he fights, they have "arms" that they can promise to "lay down" on certain conditions; and this fact will keep Lee up until surrender is absolutely and physically inevitable.

THE PEACE QUESTION.—The special information which we published the other morning, of the resumption of peace negotiations at Richmond, is confirmed by various later reports from the same quarter to the same effect. It is probable that President Lincoln is waiting, however, to hear from Jeff. Davis or General Lee before adopting any

definite line of action upon the subject. Davis, we suspect, is holding for the Mississippi river, and cannot easily be overtaken, even by a flag of truce; but Lee may be heard from, in behalf of peace, at any moment.

The Unitarian Convention—Christianity with all the Modern Improvements.

A convention of the Unitarian churches of the Northern States was held in this city last week. The time was very appropriate, for this season of Lent is eminently favorable to religious meditation and pious discussion. A large number of delegates assembled to improve the first opportunity which the Unitarian churches have had for the interchange of sentiments and the expression of opinion. In order to mark most distinctly the differences between the Unitarians and other religious denominations, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, was called upon to preside. After an attentive perusal of the proceedings of the Convention we have come to the conclusion that a layman and a republican politician was decidedly the proper person to represent the assemblage.

We had always understood that the Unitarians of this country were the exponents of those advanced ideas of religion of which Renan and Strauss are the champions in the Old World. Theodore Parker certainly sympathized with these European reformers, and his aim, like theirs, was to do away with the old forms of religious belief and worship, and construct more liberal and poetical forms, in accordance with the unfettered spirit of the nineteenth century. In other words, Renan, Strauss and Parker declare in favor of a religion with all the modern improvements. This Unitarian Convention, on the other hand, seemed in favor of nothing except the supper at the Academy. The delegates evidently did not know exactly what they believed. The name of Unitarian implies not only that God is a unit, but that the Church is a unit also. The Convention showed that, so far from there being any unity among the Unitarian churches, each congregation was independent of all the others, and quite determined to stick to its own pet dogmas, which change, it is hardly necessary to say, with the whims and caprices of its own pet minister. Separate State sovereignty is a doctrine thoroughly exploded by this war; but separate congregational sovereignty is a doctrine boldly enunciated and admirably illustrated by the Unitarian Convention.

The first day's proceedings were opened with a war speech by Governor Andrew. Everybody being excited by the glorious news from our armies, the speech passed off without contradiction, although what it had to do with the business of the Convention—if the Convention had any business—we are at a loss to perceive. Then Mr. Low, of Brooklyn, introduced religious topics, and began to criticize the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Freeman Clarke, delivered before the delegates on the previous evening. He objected to the phrase "change of base" as applicable to St. Paul, or to anybody else except General McClellan. The Rev. Dr. Bellows called Mr. Low to order, thus insinuating that his remarks were worthy of his name. Then Mr. Low, who appeared to have an idea that the Convention had met to agree upon something or other, proposed certain doctrinal points of unity, which we need not rehearse, since they were immediately laid upon the table by a vote of the Convention, and were not mentioned again during the sessions. This summary snub seems to have disgusted Mr. Low, who retired to a sequestered spot on Brooklyn Heights, and allowed half a dozen ministers to talk all the afternoon and evening about colleges and missionary work. On the whole, this was a very sensible course to pursue.

The next day (Friday) the phrase "the Lord Jesus Christ," which was used in a meaningless resolution, provoked an extraordinary debate. The Rev. Mr. Watson, of Connecticut, objected to the title of "Lord." He was a good democrat and scorned such aristocratical pretenses. We have abolished temporal titles in this country, and he thought, therefore, that the Saviour ought to be called Mr. Jesus Christ, or, at best, Jesus Christ, Esq. These observations were received with some approbation; but the Rev. Mr. Burley, of Florence, Massachusetts, who was not a delegate and was not invited to be present, put on the oratorical gloves with Mr. Watson, and a very pretty display of science ensued. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Boston, stopped this sparring match by moving that the Unitarians should be called "independent churches." Dr. Bellows opposed this motion. Mr. Town thought that Clarke had made a rare spiritual mistake; and approved of striking out the title of "Lord." Mr. Turner criticized Dr. Bellows. Then the Reverend Doctor flatly contradicted Mr. Turner. Mr. Mills, another Brooklynite, regretted that expressions offensive to good taste had been employed, and stated that the Second Unitarian church of Brooklyn would not consent with "the rag, tag and bobtail." Finally the delegates recommended the creation of a newspaper organ for the Convention, to be called the *Liberal Christian*. It will indeed require an exceedingly liberal Christian to reconcile all the conflicting views of the churches of the denomination, and we await the first issue of the paper with considerable curiosity. After disposing of this scheme the Convention adjourned to a farewell supper at the Academy of Music, having accomplished nothing practical and nothing poetical. Neither Renan, Strauss nor Parker would have spoken of our Saviour as contemptuously as did some of the delegates; and if Christianity, with all the modern improvements, is to consist of this style of thing, we pronounce it a humbug and a failure.

A FEARFUL CHANGE.—Richmond, that ill-fated city, which, in 1861, drums beating and colors flying, was made the capital of the Davis confederacy, now stands in the midst of death and desolation, graves, ruins and ashes, the place of skulls, the Golgotha of the rebellion. Such is the fearful change which four years of Southern rights under Jeff. Davis have wrought for Richmond, a lesson which ought to last for a thousand years to come.

GENERAL H. S. FORT.—This unfortunate exile from rebeldom, who has returned from England at a venture, only to find himself in the lookup of Ludlow street prison, has sent us a card in reference to his case, which we publish to-day. Why does he not try the virtues of a full and unqualified oath of allegiance? Has he not had martyrdom enough as a subject of Jeff. Davis, and a follower of his Jack-o'-lantern confederacy?

SHALL WE BE JOOLY OR SADD?—There seems to have been a singular compound of stupidity and carelessness on the part of some one in selecting the day for celebrating the recapture of Fort Sumter. The day selected is the 14th of April, which is represented as the anniversary of the surrender, whereas the flag was hoisted down on the 13th, and the former day is Good Friday, the day of the crucifixion of our Saviour, a day of fasting and humiliation among most Christian people. The same day was selected by Governor Fenton as a day of Thanksgiving for the recent Union victories. It is a queer muddle all round.

A GRAND CRASH.—We predict a grand crash in England of the rebel cotton loan, and all the financial swindles of the so-called "Confederate States" about the 20th inst.

News from the Mississippi.

Cairo, April 8, 1865.
New Orleans dates of the 2d inst. are received. The Delta says that Forrest's army is breaking up. Large numbers are deserting and going home, mostly Texas. One hundred and fifty deserted in one day. Baton Rouge advices of the 2d inst. represent that the river is rising rapidly. There is a crosswise six miles above Baton Rouge, on the west side, one mile wide, quite deep, and still widening. The country back is overflowed to the depth of sixteen feet. The troops at Bogalusa have been placed on steamboats, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fort.

General Herron has a large working party on the levee at Bogalusa, and hopes to stop the food there. The troops on the west side of the river have terminated, resulting in a determination to exterminate the jay-hawkers and murderers infesting that section. The flood on the 6th inst. washed away a span of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge between Collierville and Lafayette. A locomotive and three cars going westward were precipitated into the river, and several persons were killed and injured. The steamers Liberty and City of Cairo, from Memphis—the former for Evansville, with three hundred bales of cotton, and the latter for St. Louis, with eighty eight bales—passed up the river to-day. Steamers from Yazoo and Vicksburg on the 6th inst. have arrived, with three hundred and forty bales of cotton. The steamer Zephyr, from Red river, for Memphis, has passed here with seventy-seven bales of cotton.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.
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PRISONERS OF WAR READY FOR EXCHANGE AT DARIEN, GA.
The government has received notice that five thousand Union prisoners are at Darien, Ga., ready for exchange. Transports will be immediately sent to bring them away. This installment comprises the balance of the prisoners who have been confined at Andersonville, Ga., with small detachments from other Southern prisons. This delivery will release very nearly all the Union prisoners in the far South, there being now but very few remaining in that section.

THE REPORT ON TRADE WITH THE REBEL STATES.
The testimony accompanying the report of the Committee on Commerce in regard to trade with the rebel States has been printed. It has added to it a new feature in Congressional documents, viz., a comprehensive index, prepared by Mr. Smith, the House reporter of committees of investigation. It is decidedly the richest document published by Congress, and contains a complete history of various curious transactions in reference to the trade with the South, with which are connected the names of a number of disinterested patriots. The document itself is a model of public documents, in the completeness of its arrangement and the facility to find any particular fact.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GENERAL WINTHROP.
The body of General Winthrop, killed in front of Petersburg, was brought here to-day.

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THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRONICLE FROM WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2, says:—

It is a mistake to suppose Wilmington was left bare. Large quantities of cotton are being found in private houses, and that both British and American gold and silver is not scarce.

The most interesting item of the week has been the arrest of twenty pilots, formerly employed in the Nassau blockade running trade. Most of them resided in Smithville, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. They came from Nassau to Beaufort, having taken the oath of allegiance at Nassau, before the United States consul, on leaving. They, however, were arrested as soon as they reached Beaufort, and are now in custody.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Services to-day.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Clarke) will be held this afternoon, services commencing at half-past three o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D.

At the Second Universalist church, Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, services will be held morning and evening, at the usual hours.

The Rev. George Junkin, L. I. D., will preach in the Canal street Presbyterian church, in Green street, near Canal, at half-past ten A. M., and the Rev. S. F. Tinsley, at the P. M. Sabbath school at nine and two o'clock.

At St. Ann's church, Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue, the Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at a quarter to eight A. M., the pastor at half-past ten A. M. and three P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and the Rev. Dr. Hawks at half-past seven P. M.

The States' War of Rome will be sung to-day (Palm Sunday), by the choir of St. Ann's church, Eighth street, at half-past four P. M., under the direction of M. L. Decker, organist of the church. There is no charge for admission.

The Rev. Thomas Arncliffe, D. D., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The new chapel of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, adjoining, on West Forty-sixth street, being now ready for occupation, Dr. Arncliffe will resume his pastoral duties there by preaching at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, corner Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, at half-past ten A. M., and half-past seven P. M.

At the Free Church of the Redemption, East Fourteenth street, opposite Irving place, Sunday services will be held at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

The tenth of the course of lectures on Daniel, by John Williams, will be delivered this evening, at University Buildings, Washington square, at half-past seven o'clock. "The condition of the World during the Millennium."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having gone to Charleston, South Carolina, his pulpit will be supplied to-day by the Rev. Prof. Madison of New York.

At the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), Thirty-fifth street, a few minutes after six o'clock, Sunday, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the English Lutheran church of St. James, Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the Breckinridge street Universalist church, corner of Breckinridge street and Third avenue, the Rev. E. M. Will supply the pulpit to-day. Services at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

The Church of the Holy Trinity will hold morning and evening services at the Breckinridge street chapel, Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. An evening service will be held at half-past seven o'clock in the Universalist church, Breckinridge street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach both morning and evening sermons appropriate to the anniversary of the church.

A thanksgiving service for national victories will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle church this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Luther's chorale, *Ein feste Burg*, and the grand Hallelujah from Handel's *Messiah* will be sung by the choir.

By invitation of Governor Fenton the Rev. Dr. Hutton, pastor of Washington square Dutch Reformed Church, will preach to the sold of the New York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 60 and 62 Howard street, near Broadway, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

The prophetic preacher, S. S. Snow, will speak in the Breckinridge street Tabernacle, at the corner of E. M. Will supply the pulpit to-day. Services at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

The Spiritualists' Society will meet at Hope Chapel, 720 Broadway. Mr. Willis speaks at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock. At three o'clock, conference. Subject, "Wherein does Spiritualism elucidate Scripture and correct Theology?"

Special Services for Holy Week.

There will be special services in the Free Church of the Redemption, East Fourth street, opposite Irving place, every evening this week, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. The following clergymen will officiate:—Monday evening, April 10, the Rev. Dr. Cressy; Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton; Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Price; Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor; Friday evening, the Rev. Dr. Weston; Saturday evening, the Rev. Mr. Scott. A collection will be made at each service in aid of the funds of the Free Church.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 6th inst. The death of Wm. B. Crosby, Esq., one of the oldest Vice Presidents, was announced. Two new auxiliaries were recognized, one in Wisconsin and one in Western Virginia. Quin's number of communications were received. Grants of books were made to the extent of 76,641 volumes. A paper on the "Decade of Wm. F. Phelps," was a member of the Board, was read and adopted, and remarks were made by Rev. W. H. Bidwell, D. D., who has lately visited Russia, in regard to the Bible in Western Russia and Siberia. This was the last stated meeting of the Board for the forty-ninth year of the society's existence.

Deaths in the Ministry.

MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.—THE LATE BISHOP DELANEY.
A meeting of the Episcopal clergy of this diocese was held yesterday afternoon at Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, to take action relative to the death of the late Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Western New York. The Right Rev. Bishop Horatio Potter presided, and the meeting was attended by many of the most distinguished clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A set of appropriate resolutions was adopted, and the chair of the departed was occupied by the following eulogistic funeral text:—Rev. Dr. McKim, Haigh, Howard, Hogenback and Nisly.

The Rev. Amos Fenn, of the Philadelphia Conference, died at Bridgeville, Delaware, a few days ago. He had been in the ministry about twenty-one years.

The Hall in Aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The Treasurer of the Young Men's Association has delivered to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the sum of three thousand, six hundred and eight dollars and fifty-two cents, being the net proceeds of their eight annual ball in aid of that institution.

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The thirtieth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Clarke) will be held this afternoon, services commencing at half-past three o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D.

At the Second Universalist church, Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, services will be held morning and evening, at the usual hours.

The Rev. George Junkin, L. I. D., will preach in the Canal street Presbyterian church, in Green street, near Canal, at half-past ten A. M., and the Rev. S. F. Tinsley, at the P. M. Sabbath school at nine and two o'clock.

At St. Ann's church, Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue, the Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at a quarter to eight A. M., the pastor at half-past ten A. M. and three P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and the Rev. Dr. Hawks at half-past seven P. M.

The States' War of Rome will be sung to-day (Palm Sunday), by the choir of St. Ann's church, Eighth street, at half-past four P. M., under the direction of M. L. Decker, organist of the church. There is no charge for admission.

The Rev. Thomas Arncliffe, D. D., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The new chapel of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, adjoining, on West Forty-sixth street, being now ready for occupation, Dr. Arncliffe will resume his pastoral duties there by preaching at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, corner Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, at half-past ten A. M., and half-past seven P. M.

At the Free Church of the Redemption, East Fourteenth street, opposite Irving place, Sunday services will be held at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

The tenth of the course of lectures on Daniel, by John Williams, will be delivered this evening, at University Buildings, Washington square, at half-past seven o'clock. "The condition of the World during the Millennium."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having gone to Charleston, South Carolina, his pulpit will be supplied to-day by the Rev. Prof. Madison of New York.

At the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), Thirty-fifth street, a few minutes after six o'clock, Sunday, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

At the English Lutheran church of St. James, Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.